

THE WORLD

MAJOR TASK FOR NON-ALIGNMENT MOVEMENT

Delhi. The main task for the non-alignment movement is to seek lasting peace on earth and to work for unity among all the non-aligned countries in order to achieve this goal. Only by living in peace can we spend less money on defence, engage in the large-scale development of all the branches of our

PENTAGON'S PLANS

Lisbon. NATO defense ministers are now attending a session of the NATO nuclear planning group at Vilamoura, Algarve province, in southern Portugal.

The "Diário de Lisboa" newspaper quoted American sources as saying that American strategists are planning to start the production of over 1,000 advanced 155 mm artillery shells furnished with neutron warheads. In addition, the Pentagon intends to deploy in Europe a new type of American tactical missiles with nuclear warheads.

INADMISSIBLE INTERFERENCE, SAYS GREEK GOVERNMENT

Athens. The Greek government has rejected as "inadmissible interference into the country's domestic affairs" the official letter it received from the US State Department expressing concern over the development of Greek-Soviet relations and over Greek support for the peaceful initiatives put forward

ANOTHER ROUND

IN FRG GOVT TALKS IN THE OFFING

Bonn. At a press conference here it has been announced that the Chairman and other leaders of the CDU/CSU alliance and the Free Democratic Party were unable to agree during talks they held here on the formation of a government coalition.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

THE PENTAGON FABLES

In pressing for lower American military expenditure, many United States' legislators made use of a recent CIA report claiming that the number of Soviet arms was overstated, rather than of the brochure by Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, the West German "Stuttgarter Zeitung" wrote. I can well understand why the legislators preferred the CIA report to the just published second edition of the Pentagon brochure "Soviet Military Power". While the brochure is a propaganda pamphlet meant for "brainwashing" the public, the report is a document for insiders.

This explains the differences in figures and estimates given by the two Washington documents. But what about the discrepancies between the figures cited in the brochure? For instance, the table appended to it contradicts the data given in the text relating to the warheads possessed by the Soviet strategic missile forces. One such table



indicates that some Soviet strategic missiles are MIRVed while others have single warheads. But in adding up the warheads the Pentagon works on the assumption that all of them are MIRVed and the same goes for the Soviet strategic bombers, whose numbers were padded up from 150 to 350, and mention even being made of 900.

Discrepancies in detail are known to happen precisely when people pervert the truth — in this case it is the objective picture of American and Soviet military potential that is being garbled. The new brochure alleges that the US Air Force now only has 241 B-52 bombers, while the supplement to the SALT-2 Treaty indicates that the Americans possess 574 such planes. What then has happened to the 333 missing planes? As a matter of fact, the United States has made no massive reductions in the numbers of these planes. But the brochure "forgets" to tell us that the military appropriations pushed through Congress for the 1984

fiscal year, it should be noted, are planned at the unprecedented figure of 280,000 million dollars. Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists Hoppel reckons that the administration's assertion of American nuclear inferiority is just not true. As a matter of fact between 1966 and 1981 the United States was modernizing its nuclear forces replacing single-warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles with MIRVed missiles.

These Pentagon fables appear even more suspect — when seen against American militaristic plans and current Pentagon military strategy. While copies of the "Soviet Military Power" brochure were rolling off the presses, the American "single integrated strategic plan" came to light. Essentially, the plan amounts to America being in a position of direct confrontation with the USSR. It makes provision for spreading up preparations for war — a nuclear war, from which the American war, from which the American leaders claim the United States would emerge victorious. Their "Defense directive for the 1984-88 fiscal years" emphasizes that in a strategic nuclear war against the Soviet Union the United States must take the upper hand and be able to compete. Its objective is to seek an early end to the hostilities on terms favourable to America.

The "Soviet Military Power" brochure is propagandistic padding for such designs.



Drawing by N. Kuznetsov

AMERICANS ON REAGAN

Washington. In a recent public opinion survey regarding Reagan's domestic and foreign policy, jointly conducted by "The Washington Post" and ABC-TV network, 53 per cent of the polled said the president had failed to make good his election promise, while 50 per cent directly blamed him for the accumulation of a huge budget deficit mainly due to mammoth military spending.

51 per cent said they were worried by Reagan's escalation of the arms race, adding he did not believe he would try to avoid military confrontation.

AFGHAN PEACE CHAMPIONS ON A VISIT

(Continued from page 1)

on new democratic principles. The government is building schools, hospitals, houses and irrigation schemes. It is eliminating illiteracy, and continues to implement the land reforms.

The Afghan people want to live in peace with all countries particularly with their neighbours. However, they are deprived of this opportunity, as they have to fight arms in hand in defence of their independence and of their right for a new life, stressed the delegates.

Boris ZARANKIN

HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE IN MEXICO

(Continued from page 1)

Disarmament and the Right to Live" held recently here. Taking part were delegations from 34 countries, including the USSR and other socialist states, as well as representatives of several international organizations.

The resolutions adopted at the conference stress that the right to live can only be ensured in conditions of a reduced arms race, of cutbacks in the nuclear arsenals and of the creation of non-nuclear zones. Delegates stressed the need for all nuclear powers to follow the Soviet Union's suit in pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which would lead in practice to the elimination of the threat of a new world war.

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ECHOS OF VIETNAM WAR

Canberra. Australia's Minister for Veteran Affairs, A. T. Geltz, has announced the creation of a special commission to investigate the use by Australian troops of chemical weapons during the American aggression in Vietnam. It will examine the consequences of the use of the poisons substances had on the health of Australian soldiers.

"45,000 Australian servicemen took part in the 'dirty war' in Vietnam. It has become known that on instructions from the American command, some Australian units made with the use of chemical weapons specifically against the Viet Cong. The 'Defense directive for the 1984-88 fiscal years' emphasizes that

in a strategic nuclear war against the Soviet Union the United States must take the upper hand and be able to compete. Its objective is to seek an early end to the hostilities on terms favourable to America.

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THE WORLD

'YELLOW RAIN'

Canberra. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs here has confirmed that the propaganda ploy disseminated by the USA about the alleged use in Indochina of "Soviet-made" toxic agents is a 100 per cent fake. The ministry cited the results of the recently undertaken analysis of leaves, rocks and soil from Laos, which American representatives claimed had been subjected to chemical poison, the so-called "yellow rain".

An Australian Ministry of Defence Laboratory made a thorough study of these samples received from the USA, and came to the conclusion that the yellow matter was not toxic and had been applied deliberately with a brush or sprayer.



In Washington, delegations representing the American public from 43 states are taking part in a massive campaign in favour of the House of Representatives' draft resolution to freeze nuclear weapons. In the photo: the campaigners demonstrating in Washington.

Photo ADN-TASS

IAEA ON WORLD NUCLEAR POWER-GENERATING DEVELOPMENT

Vienna. The International Atomic Energy Agency has released statistics on the development of world nuclear power-generating. At the end of last year, national energy networks in twenty-five countries operated 294 energy reactors with a total output power of 173,108 megawatts, and another 215 reactors were being built in twenty-seven countries with a total power-rating of 197,860 megawatts. Besides, there are plans to build another 158 reactors rated at a total of 152,605 mW.

In the share of nuclear energy in the national electricity supply systems Finland leads the world with 40.3 per cent.

Science and technology

A special decree has introduced punitive measures for those who accumulated wealth by corruption, bribery, malpractices and illegal transactions, during the rule of the military regimes between 1980 and 1982, to the detriment of the state treasury.

PEOPLE

In the Canadian town of Sudbury, the police have detained a Frank Lebront who is credited with 111 crimes. Preliminary investigations have established that his crimes include five cases of breaking and entering, 33juries, and 22 incidents of bribe-taking. Before being arrested, Lebront was sheriff of the town.

According to him, a critical condition for that is for people to quit smoking, which would cut the number of fatal cancer cases by a third, fatal cases of heart attack by a fourth, and markedly reduce the lung disease rate.

BY BALLOON ACROSS THE SAHARA...

Residents of the Algerian towns of Chardia, El Golea, Timimoun, and Ain Salia came out in late February and early March to meet the first expedition across the African desert aboard a balloon. The expedition's goal is to make a series of films about the desert, its customs and more. They plan to wind up their trip at the Zinder settlement on the border of the Democratic and Pop-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FOLLOWING IN NATO'S FOOTSTEPS?

Tevgeny Rusakov writes in PRAVDA about Tokyo's efforts to become an "associate member" of NATO. He points that this intention is specifically testified to in a statement about the willingness to "strengthen links between Japan and NATO" made by the former head of the National Defence Department, A. Miura, when addressing the council of parliamentarians on the "issue of securing the comprehensive security of Japan, the United States and West European countries".

Rusakov emphasizes that in addition to agreeing to the deployment of American F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons at the Misawa base, Japan raised a propaganda hallyhoo about the Soviet "missile" threat at Washington's instigation. This is clearly an attempt to prepare the ground for a Japan-NATO axis, he says, and to implement the Pentagon plans for deploying American nuclear medium-range missiles in Japan and South Korea.

Evidently there are quarters in Tokyo who share the current American administration's visionary dreams of gaining military superiority and laying down terms to the socialist and to all other countries not to the West's liking. Indeed, not only they share these aspirations but they make ever more frenzied attempts to make a contribution to them, the newspaper points out.

FRG AND ZERO OPTION

Taking into account the results of the West German general elections won by the CDU/CSU coalition, President Reagan is in no hurry to review his "zero option". In the opinion of IZVESTIA political analyst Valentin Falin, this is the first issue on which the FRG government has to form an option. The dilemma is whether it should help to sabotage the efforts to contain the arms race or take practical steps to secure peace in Europe, whether to pander to those who want to torpedo the Geneva talks, or to take advantage of the chance which the talks now offer. And in order not to miss this chance it would be preferable that the decision was taken an hour before rather than a minute after zero hour for which succeeding generations will curse us. If, indeed, there will be anyone left alive to curse.

We now have a situation when the question of the missiles and future security of Europe, and consequently of West Germany, is urgently and inexorably knocking at the door of the Bonn administration. In fact, the CDU/CSU has won the game from the Socialists, by relegate the missile issue to the background. But there is no deceiving fate.

'ECONOMIC WAR' OR ECONOMIC COMPETITION?

In an article under this title in the WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS magazine, V. Shemyakov criticizes, among other things, statements made by the opponents of debate that major purchases of machines and equipment in the West reveal a crisis in the economies of the socialist countries and that the West is stretching a helping hand to a hostile social system. The experience of the capitalist states indicates that when a crisis breaks out, trade is curtailed and investments shrink, the author writes. That the socialist countries need Western technologies does not testify to their weakness, but to their dynamic growth and to the rapid technical retooling of their industries and agriculture. If this is a matter of who saves whom from crisis, it should be emphasized first and foremost that the socialist countries' purchases create hundreds of thousands of jobs, and help keep about many minor, medium-sized and even some major capitalist companies.

THE MAIN LESSON

The results of the French local government elections are analyzed in NEW TIMES by V. Lavrenyov, who, among things, writes: "The municipal elections have shown that even though the opposition gained the position it used to occupy. The main lesson to be derived from the elections is that the Left should keep to its chosen course. It has to continue its work of making sure that the government honours its undertakings and thus making good the trust of those who voted for the Left alliance. The implementation of this major task can only be carried out if the policies of democratic change are implemented more consistently, the author concludes.

OF INTEREST

With a photo

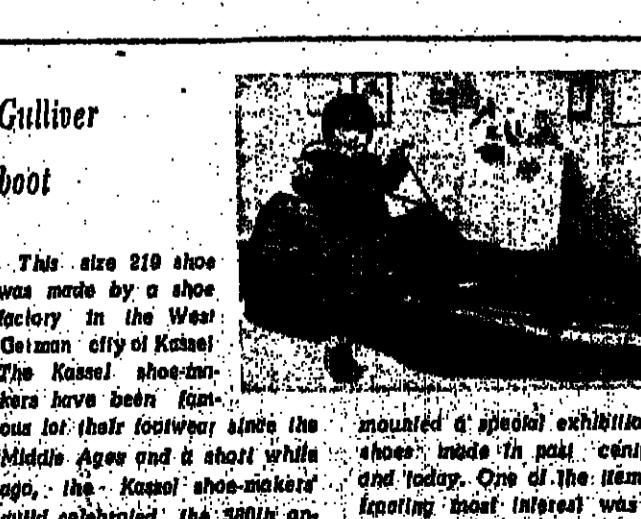
First planetarium

camera underwater

The second International festival of underwater photography organized by the Cuban International tourism agency is now on at the Cuban Colony hotel on the western coast of Youth Island. Along with special correspondents from the Middle Ages and a short while ago, the Cuban magazine "Foto Confidencial" noted photographs made by 200 national and international photographers. The festival also featured a special exhibition of Cuban shoes made in local factories.

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From "Frontline" (Moscow)



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Round the Soviet Union

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTERN AREA OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY WAS DISCUSSED AT A SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON BAH PROBLEMS HELD IN BRATSK, UST-KUT AND SEVEROBAIKALSK. Researchers, designers and experts in various economic fields were acquainted with priority projects in the Upper Lena and North Baikal industrial complexes.

DESPITE INTENSIVE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT THE AIR IN THE KAZAKHSTAN CAPITAL OF ALMA-ATA IS BECOMING CLEANER. The healthier air in this city of more than five million people is the result of powerful purification systems installed at local plants. Moreover, there are 76 square metres of greenery per every Alma-Ata resident.

UKRAINIAN RADIO ASTRONOMERS ARE STUDYING THE THUNDERSTORMS THAT RAMPAGE THE PLANET JUPITER USING THE NEW RADIO-TELESCOPE BUILT NEAR KHARKOV. They have discovered that the thunderclouds on Jupiter consist of a mixture of two gases—helium and hydrogen. Giant thunderbolts there sometimes reach the length of the Earth's radius.

RED DEER HAVE BECOME THE NEWEST ADDITION TO THE GAUJA NATIONAL PARK IN LATVIA. The park has representatives of all the beasts and birds that live in this Baltic republic. People in Latvia can spend their week-ends in about three hundred reserves, conservation areas and parks where protection of nature is combined with mass recreation.

SETTLEMENTS BY THE CANAL

The carriages used as temporary dwellings for the personnel running the Irtysh-Karaganda canal which gives water to enterprises in Central Kazakhstan, are now empty. Their previous inhabitants have moved into comfortable flats in the settlement of Izumrudny.

This marks the completion of an important stage in the build-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WATER MEANS WEALTH

Every year, the industrially advanced countries spend an average of between 1.2 and 1.5 thousand cubic metres of water per person, writes PRAVDA. Our industry "drinks up" at least 500 million cubic metres of water a year. A lot of water is used for irrigation. The overall expenditure is immense. This makes it all the more important to protect our water resources and to preserve them from pollution.

In the USSR much is being done in this direction. In the 10th five-year plan period (1976-80) 1.2 thousand million rubles was spent on the construction of recycled and closed-circuit water supplies. The water in our rivers and lakes is now purer and their stocks of fish have increased.

In the present five-year plan, covering the period up to 1985, the preservation of water resources is to be continued.

As from 1980 there has been a four per cent reduction in the amount of freshwater needed by industry and agriculture, supplies of recycled water rose by seven per cent, and the volume of dumped sewage was cut by one-fourth.

SOIL PRESERVATION

Regions with a fertile soil and enjoying a favourable climate occupy only a little over one-fourth of the total area of this country. Besides, every year a portion of the arable land is lost to industry and housing construction, or to quarries and pits. Fertile soil, however, takes thousands of years to form and it is difficult to make up for the losses. This is why, writes

Uralmash is 50 years old

It is difficult to imagine this country's heavy industry without Uralmash. Its trademark is to be seen on 250 different types of machines operating at many plants in the USSR and in 36 countries abroad.

Uralmash was built in Sverdlovsk, an important industrial centre in the Middle Urals, during the first five-year plan periods when the Soviet Union was concentrating on industrialization. It was opened 50 years ago, in the summer of 1933.

Uralmash is the largest conglomerate in this country of specialized factories capable of solving the most important nation's economic tasks. It is planned to design 20 makes of machines this year. They include a roaster for the Koutomushki ore-enrichment complex, recently built in Karelia jointly with Finland, a continuous casting machine for the Cherepovets steel works, one of the largest in this country's steel industry, a new type of hydraulic excavator and a walking excavator with a 40-cubic-metre ladle. Uralmash also manufactures several machines and equipment for agricultural complexes, as well as unique presses for forging, stamping and the extraction of various metals and alloys.

In the photo: the 4,000 tonne forging press.

Machine with micron precision

The machining complex manufactured at the Sverdlov Association in Leningrad can do the work of a team of experienced machinists and operators. These numerically controlled complexes are designed to machine small consignments of parts for use in the aircraft and motor manufacturing industry and in instrument-making.

The complex has three times the output capacity of its predecessors used for the same purpose. Automatically operated, it can drill, mill, and carry out a number of other machining operations with tolerances lying within microns.

The production of precision machines is one of the Association's main lines. Apart from huge machines which can bore and drill many-tonne parts and the powerful machining complex, which is now being produced on a commercial basis, the factory has created a gamut of "jewellers" of a new generation which help achieve efficient machining with fewer people needed to operate them.



The Rogun power project gains momentum

The Rogun power project, now under construction on the Vakhs River in Tajikistan, has acquired a large-scale source of raw materials. On the left bank of the Vakhs, work has begun on an extensive open-cast mine to extract rock, gravel and loam. The first hundreds of tonnes of these raw materials have already been delivered to the building site. The mine will provide the basic building materials for the 335-metre earth-filled dam, the powerhouse, and also for the concrete lining of penstocks and other hydro-technical structures.

Power production in Kazakhstan is going to grow by 17 per cent or 76,000 million kWh most of which will go to collective and state farms.

Transmission lines for the farms are going up at a fast rate. They will allow a number of industrialized sheep-breeding centres to be set up, will provide for mechanized irrigation of the crops, and will set in motion the pumps for dry wells in the pastures.

The length of the rural power transmission lines will increase in Kazakhstan by 55,000 km over the 1981-85 period. This will allow centralized electricity to be provided for almost all the crop-growing and most of the stock-raising collective and state farms.

At present, these materials are delivered by 27-tonne BelAZ tippers. But as work gets under way at Rogun use will be made of the experience gained in the construction of the Nurek dam, the biggest yet on the Vakhs. At that site, the building materials for the dam came straight from the pit along a four-kilometre conveyor belt.

of the canal reaching to Dzhezkanzhan and bringing water from the Irtysh to the Bet-Pak-Dala desert steppe where there is a raw material base for the non-ferrous industry in Kazakhstan. As the construction of the canal bed continues, housing, cultural and servicing facilities are going up apace.

These achievements are spectacular, there is still a lot to be done.

Many teachers lecturing in trades and crafts complain that the existing system for job training at schools lags behind the abilities and aptitudes of the pupils. At present, children aged between seven and nine spend their crafts lessons cutting things out of paper and card and sticking them together, glue, paint and metalwork! Today, when this country is engaged on carrying out large-scale measures to improve its land, particularly in the Non-Black Earth Zone, ignorance or indifference towards the problems of preserving and raising the fertility of soil could well incur considerable loss.

Many people in Tallinn engaged in intensive farming and raised cattle and poultry right up to the 30s-40s. One of the city districts bears the name Kopli, the

name for "pasture". But with the exception of the street names, nothing reminds us that goats, cows and sheep grazed here a mere one hundred years ago.

In their efforts to preserve the wooden areas of the city intact, Tallinn architects draw on the experience of the restorers who worked on the central, medieval part of the town.

They are of interest less for their individual buildings, than for their layout as a whole, including courtyards and barns. When one enters such a courtyard from a modern street one feels one is in a village.

Restoration projects are now in hand for ten wooden architectural areas. The layout of the houses will be modernized to make them more inhabitable. New brick and block buildings are to go up designed in keeping with the general architectural style of the area. They will feature roofs with ridge and decorations and the other fanciful details typical of wooden houses.

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TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE AT SOVIET SCHOOLS

One of the most important tasks of a school is to help its pupils choose their future careers. How well does the modern school cope with this task?—asks the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

During the ten years a child is at a secondary school his personality undergoes considerable change.

However, practice shows that there are both serious problems in the organization of training for jobs. We cannot but feel happy at the achievements of school industrial teams, school forest stations, an-idealistic part of life for both schoolchildren and teachers, and the number of summer camps at which children work and relax grows with every passing year.

About one hundred of the firm's female employees have enrolled at the university, which is as many as 100 students as it can cope with. But there are plans to expand the university to cater for whole families. Although

TUYA-MUYUN'S SECOND INDUSTRY

The first power unit of the Tuya-Muyun hydroelectric station has been commissioned in the Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. Now Tuya-Muyun has the biggest water reservoir in Central Asia and has become a major power centre of the Khorezm oasis.

When the next five units are commissioned before 1983, the station's capacity will reach 150,000 kW. Tuya-Muyun electricity will go to many towns, districts and villages, and collective and state farms located in the middle and lower Amudarya.

7,800 million cubic metres of water will be stored by the time in the reservoir. This will allow 500,000 hectares of virgin land to be irrigated and a much land from other areas to be improved.

Power transmission line

In the mountains

The diesel power generating stations in the remote farms of the Narynkol District in the Alma-Ata Region of Kazakhstan have been switched off. The 80 km long power transmission line, Kegen-Tekes, has been put into operation. In this fast developing sheep-breeding zone.

Cheep power was supplied to shepherds' houses, feed preparation shops, and waste grounds. Now the district sheep-breeding can be fully centralized.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Ballet Soiree

The leading duo of the Bolshoi Theatre Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyacheslav Gordeyev recently gave a performance at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. Their programme included scenes from "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky as well as some items of modern ballet—among them the choreographic picture "Stenka Razin" to music by Glazunov, the novella "The Blind Woman" to music by Rachmaninov, a Bach sonata, and variations to music by Donizetti. The concert marks Vyacheslav Gordeyev's debut as a choreographer. Also taking part in were soloists from the Perm Opera and Ballet Company, and senior students at the Perm Ballet School where Nadezhda Pavlova was trained.



Nadezhda Pavlova as "The Blind Woman", a modern ballet item to music by Rachmaninov.
Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

'ANNA KARENINA' IN GEORGIA

The Marijambashi Dicat in Tbilisi is working on a dramatization of Leo Tolstoy's novel "Anna Karenina", the first to have been attempted in Georgia. Director Melvya Kuukhulashvili and scriptwriter Tali Rosela have chosen theatre and film actress Soliko Chachishvili to play the lead.

I am convinced that the part is exceedingly suited to Soliko's unusual yet plaint manner which casts a very special spell on audiences, stresses Kuukhulashvili. Her character has something in common with Anna—a rich inner world, dignity and wholesomeness permeated by femininity. Such is my vision of this Tolstoy heroine.

BABUR'S WORKS IN RUSSIAN

Two books by the great Uzbek poet and scholar Zakhireddin Muhammed Babur have been published in Russian.

The first contains translations of the poetic works by this 15th-century classic of Uzbek literature, whose ghazals are still sung by folk singers; and the second, the famous "Baburnama", plus the poet's notes and memoirs, which have been translated into many languages.

STENBERG BROTHERS EXHIBITION

Colourful posters, sketches and models for theatre sets by the Stenberg brothers, Vladimir and Georgi, the noted Soviet theatre and film designers, are on display at the exhibition hall at 11 Kurskaya Street in Moscow. The Stenbergs were one of the founders of Soviet poster art. In the 20s, they did the sets for Eisenstein's films—"Battleship Potemkin" and "October", for Dovzhenko's classic "The Earth", and plays staged by the Moscow Chamber Theatre. Also on display are individual works by Vladimir Stenberg, such as his sketches for the decorations of Red Square in 1945 and between 1947 and 1962.

In the photo: Posters done by the Stenberg brothers for the films, "The Trial Over Three Million" (left) and "Battleship Potemkin".



PROFILES

VALENTIN CHERNYKH



For most cinema-goers it was Valentin Chernykh's work on the script of the film "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears", that made him known to them. The film is a record-holder ensuring full houses and leading to long and stormy discussions in the Metro, buses and simply in the street. For those acquainted with the cinema world the success was not a sudden one—they remembered well the success—less sweeping but just as sensational—of the two other films for which Chernykh wrote the script: "Man in His Own Place" and "Personal Opinion".

This talk about the principles of modern management, a modern work style, about super-topical and vital social matters was continued in Chernykh's next picture "Personal Opinion". Once again, the film centered on an original and very non-standard hero who was extremely attractive with his hot debating habits and ascription of the new.

Both heroes in these films were played by Vladimir Menzhov, an actor who was not

well known at the time. The Menzhov-Chernykh partnership turned out to be a happy one. The scriptwriter had found the ideal executor of his idea and a person who held completely the same views. And a co-director too, because later Menzhov was to co-direct "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears".

There are other sides to Chernykh's talent apart from scriptwriting. He is also the author of several popular plays. Two new films based on his scenarios are going to be released very soon— "The Man Who Closed the Town" and "Going to the Theatre". The first is unusual for Chernykh in that the discussion of topical social problems is interwoven in a cops-and-robbers plot starting off in a crisis situation—a fire in a high-rise hotel. The second film does not resemble anything that Menzhov has done up to now. It is a tragic-comic story of how we sometimes kill the "beautiful aspirations" of our soul, by constantly looking back at "common sense".

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

Photo by Ya. Levit

WHAT'S ON!

March 22-25

THEATRES

aff)—Glakov, "Kholtobay"; (eve)—Miltyn, "Gifts in Flurry".

FILMS

Pagan Madonna (Hungary). A whodunit about a theft of a golden piece of sculpture dating back to Roman Empire.

Cinema: "Uderlik" (2.50 fmovitsa St.). Metro Mikhailovna Lenina. 23, 24—Ariel pop group.

So Far so Good (Mosfilm USSR).

A film about love and kindness and relatedness between adults and children.

Cinema: "Leningrad" (10 Walter Ulrich St.). Metel Airport.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, 11 Kurskaya Street Union (11 Kurskaya St.). 22, 24 (eve) — Ziv, "Maslekov's Artiste"; 24 (mat and eve) — Cassandre, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 25 (mat and eve) — Gershwin, "Foxy and Bass" (opera).

Opera-Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 22, 24 (eve) — Ziv, "Maslekov's Artiste"; 24 (mat and eve) — Cassandre, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 25 (mat and eve) — Gershwin, "Foxy and Bass" (opera).

BUSINESS

Oxford University Press for broader cooperation

We highly appreciate the opportunity of displaying our new books in Moscow, our correspondent was told by Libby Asher, Area Manager, International Sales Department of the Oxford University Press. She is the director of the exhibition of the English scientific and technical literature now being held at the Moscow Book House (see photo).



Many people here know English, said Libby Asher, so the interest in our books is great. Regrettably, in Great Britain a scientist with a knowledge of Russian is a rarity. But just the same, interest in Soviet scientific and technical literature has grown noticeably so we look forward to the Soviet exhibition to be held in Oxford next autumn. In my opinion, such cooperation is essential to strengthen the ties between our two countries and in order to spread knowledge.

There is a steady growth in book exchange between Britain and the USSR. This is assisted both by the various exhibitions held in the two countries under the auspices of the State Committees of the USSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution and the British Publishers Association as well as by the mutual participation of the publishers of the two countries in Moscow and London book fairs.

The Oxford University Press has already submitted its application to take part in the 4th Moscow Book Fair to be held 6-12 September, 1983.

Natalya DAVYDOVA

Contacts and contracts

PLANT FOR PURIFYING DRINKING WATER FROM SURFACE SOURCES:

STRUA water-purification plant, a joint Soviet-Finnish venture, was designed by specialists from the Research Institute of the RFSR Ministry for Housing and Communal Services and OY Vielinen Insinööritoimisto, Finland.

STRUJA-100

STRUJA PLANTS have proved their worth in the basins of highly polluted rivers: the Volga, Neva, Shkodra, Volkhov and Severnaya Dvina, in Soviet Europe and Asia, and also Euphrates, Iraq; Red River, Vietnam; Kivira, Tanzania; Tisza, Yugoslavia.

Source water quality

— suspended matter content, mg/l	to 1000
— colour	any
Throughput, m ³ /day (round-the-clock)	100
Installed power, kW	10
Power consumption, kW	2
Weight, tons	3
User per plant:	
* with consumption 50 litres/day per person	2000
d.o., 100 litres/day	1000
Overall dimensions, m	5x3 5x4

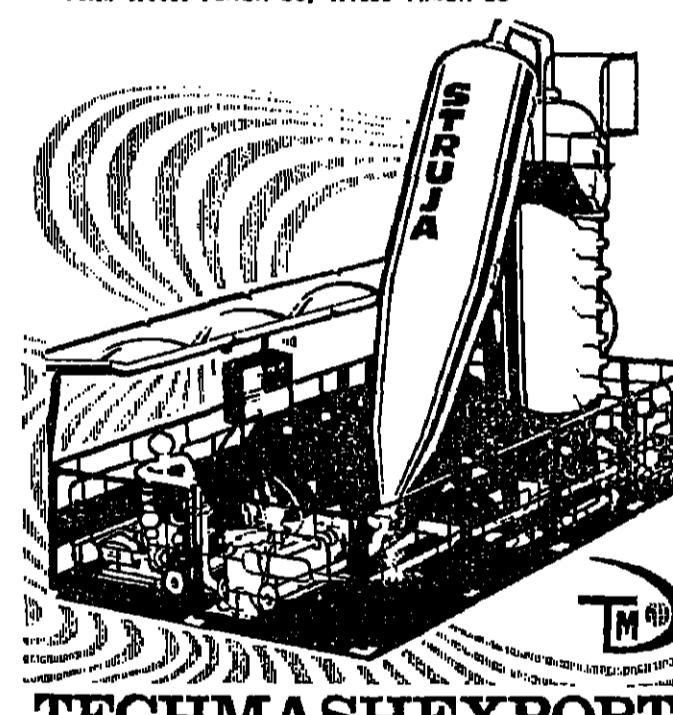
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TECHMASHEXPORT

LIBYAN POWER GENERATION GROWING

Energy has become one of the most rapidly developing branches of the Libyan economy. Effective help in establishing the industry comes from the socialist countries, includ-

ing the USSR. Over the past few years the power rating of Libya's power stations has increased almost tenfold, with output growing from 675 million to 4,800 million kW.

Intourist news

Growing tourist exchange

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 23 and 25—Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

WEATHER

March 22-25

In Moscow, city and region, warm weather with frequent rain and SW winds at 5 to 10 m/sec, sometimes gusty, will prevail during this period. Night and daytime temperatures respectively of between 0°C and 4°C and 4°C and 8°C above zero.

Valta TOURIST SEASON OPENS

Hundreds of thousands of tourists from Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the FRG, Norway, Turkey, the United States and many other countries will come by sea to Valta this year, says a report. Tourists, the number of whom are expected to triple,

Philately

RAPHAEL COMMEMORATED

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp in honour of the 500th anniversary of the international agreement on cooperation in tourism, on participation in international organizations and on the joint training of qualified personnel.

Tourist links between the two countries are developing at a successful pace, noted Dr Roll Iggen. In 1982, the USSR was visited by 300,000 tourists from our country. There is a growing interest in life in the Soviet Union among the German people.

Viktor Boichenko, first deputy chief of the Head Administration for Foreign Tourism of the USSR Council of Ministers and Dr Roll Iggen, Head of the Foreign Tourism Department of the GDR Ministry of Transport, have signed a protocol on the

negotiations they held in Moscow to discuss the implementation of the international agreement on cooperation in tourism, on participation in international organizations and on the joint training of qualified personnel.

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